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# CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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**THE REPUBLICAN,** CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1871.

**THEY SAY,** They say--Ah, well, suppose they do? But can they prove the story true? Suspicion may arise from thought. But make every man of thought. Why count yourselves among the "they" who whisper what they do not say?

**TO THE PEOPLE,** Address of the Democratic Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned present to their constituents and to the people of the Commonwealth this statement of facts in relation to the Philadelphia Registry law, in the hope and with the belief that it will arouse attention to the palpable violation of the right of a large number of our fellow citizens to a voice in the selection of their election officers; to the opportunities for fraud, corruption and forged returns it affords; to the incitement to violence and bloodshed it contains; and to the desperate character of the men who perpetrate their own power by the means of this law.

The Act of Assembly known as the Registry law was passed on the 19th day of April, 1868. The provisions thereof applicable to the rural districts are essentially different from those applicable to the city of Philadelphia.

The undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.

**W. ALBERT & BROS.,** Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c., WOODLAND, PENN.

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**HOLLOWBUSH & OREY,** BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS, 215 Market St., Philadelphia.

**A Notorious Fact!** There are more people troubled with Long Discharge in this town than any other place in the State. One of the great causes of this, the use of an impure article of Coal, largely mixed with sulphur. Now, why not avoid all this, and possess your lives, by using only Humphrey's Celebrated Coal, free from all impurities. Orders left at the store of Richard Mump and James B. Graham & Co. will be promptly attended to.

**DREXEL & CO.,** No. 21 South Third Street, Philadelphia. And Dealers in Government Securities.

was a man who had been appointed and had acted as a "Democratic" election officer at the last election. By the selection of shrewd and unscrupulous men upon one side and incompetent or corruptible men upon the other, the door to fraud and wrong is widely opened, and the purity of the ballot is utterly destroyed. Such has now come to be the case in the City of Philadelphia and the voice of her people is stifled by the wiles and machinations of lawless men acting under the forms of an unjust statute. Canvass lists are "doctored"; ballot-boxes are stuffed; returns are altered, forged and manipulated, and fraud, and violence in their worst forms are resorted to in order to maintain the political supremacy of desperate and evil men.

The true remedy for these wrongs consists in restoring to the people the rights taken from them and in making the general law applicable to the City of Philadelphia. We were powerless to effect this in the present condition of the Legislature, and we have sought to amend the law as in some degree to lessen the evils now so glaring.

The measures we have again and again during this session proposed to the Republicans for enactment and which have been invariably rejected by them, are three in number. First, That the minority of the Board of Aldermen shall have the right to select their due proportion of the election officers for each election district.

Second, That the judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall have the right to supervise the action of the canvassers in making up the registry list, and to restore the name of any legal voter improperly left off, and to strike off the name of any improperly placed thereon.

Third, That the Board of return judges shall meet to count the returns of election in the presence of the aforesaid judges who shall have power summarily to prevent fraudulent returns from being counted and to determine any question arising thereon.

These provisions are so eminently just and proper that the newspaper press of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, has approved them, and we append extracts therefrom showing this fact. Leading members of the Republican party in the House of Representatives have unqualifiedly endorsed them, but have been compelled by a party caucus to vote against them and prevent their enactment. Senator Billings, in his place in the Senate, acted and voted with us in attempting to bring about these necessary enactments.

The Press of Philadelphia, in an article upon the proposed amendment of the Registry law, April 28, 1871, said: "To the proposition to have the return judges meet in the presence of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, we have no objection save that the provisions of the law as regards their meetings is perfectly satisfactory as it stands."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, April 27, 1871, says: "The other amendment requires that the vote shall be counted in the presence of the Court of Common Pleas."

"Now there is no good objection to this last amendment." The Philadelphia Post of January 26, 1871, said: "Any one who will succeed in devising a plan by which the usual scenes of violence and disorder which have attended these meetings for some years past will be precluded, will do Philadelphia an incalculable service, and deserve the gratitude of the people."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, May 11, 1871, said: "The amendments to the Registry law are few, simple, and so far as we can see entirely fair. They are precisely what the Republican party would demand if there was a Democratic majority in our Board of Aldermen. There can be no better test than this. They provide that the minority shall elect their proportion of the election officers, their proportion reserved power to strike off the names of bad men when they are presented. And they also provide that the vote shall be counted in the presence of the Court of Common Pleas. What the arguments are that forbid the acceptance of these amendments we do not know, and we have no faith in the mass of the voters of Philadelphia that we believe that they would be cheerfully accepted by Republicans as well as Democrats."

The Philadelphia Inquirer of May 5, 1871, said: "We believe these amendments to the Registry law are necessary, because we believe that under our form of government the minority have equal rights with the majority. Certainly, it is not honest for the Republicans to appoint Republicans, and to allow Democrats to represent the Democrats as election officers. Again, when it is remembered how, four years past, each meeting of the Return Judges has been the occasion of fraud, riot or murder, no one who desires an honest election, or a peaceful return of votes, or who detests riot or murder can object to the Return Judges decessarily meeting in the court-room subject to the supervision, dignity and integrity of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas."

"It is a thing to moralize, another thing to act. There are men who can utter the most refined and elevated sentiments, and at the same time be guilty of crime of the deepest dye. These are the most dangerous of mankind."

and for ourselves we are satisfied to grant to the Democracy all that the amendments above suggested demand." The Public Ledger of May 25, 1871, said: "There is no fair man of any party in Philadelphia, opposed to such amendments to our Registry law, as will make it conform to the principles of the general election laws of the State, and make it just and equal in its operation. Of the four principal points in the last named subject, at least two have been shown to be indispensable in the hearing of election cases before the Court of Common Pleas. The forging of election returns has not only come to be a system, but the counting of those false returns by the Return Judges, with full knowledge that they are fraudulent, has now become the practice. Appeals to the Court of Common Pleas have thus far failed to provide a remedy or redress for this great and dangerous wrong--great because it disfranchises thousands upon thousands of voters, and dangerous because it has already led to the mutilation and robbery of the records of the Courts, to riot bloodshed and slaughter in the Supreme Court Room of the State, and may lead to disasters far worse, had as those mentioned are. False returns have been counted in by the Return Judges, which the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have pronounced palpable forgeries before they were counted, accompanying their denunciations with the statement that they ought not to be counted. So manifestly fair and essential is this amendment, that not a word of any party in Philadelphia has opposed it. On the contrary, it has been favored by nearly all of them, Republican, Democratic and Independent. Indeed there has been no opposition to it from any quarter, except that which has been stimulated by candidates for office, who know themselves to be objectionable and unpopular, and whose only hope is that they may look out and that their supporters had taken from Harrisburg, this just law would have passed weeks ago, for a majority of the Legislature being composed of just and honorable men, a majority was in favor of its passage."

Upon the question to indefinitely postpone the Senate amendments by the House, (which amendments were the three propositions specified,) on May 19, 1871, Mr. Elliott said: I desire to state that I vote upon this question in accordance with the views of my political associates. I therefore vote "aye." Mr. Mann said: Upon this question I vote in accordance with the judgment of my political associates, and against my own. I therefore vote "aye."

Mr. Miller of Philadelphia. In accordance with the instructions of the Republican caucus and against my own convictions of right I vote "aye."

These amendments were indefinitely postponed by a strict party vote--47 to 41--except that William F. Smith, of Philadelphia voted with the Democrats. We have labored during this entire session to bring about this much needed reform, because we have felt that it would measurably restore the purity of the ballot box in Philadelphia, that it would aid in preventing the same from being used as a means of fraud and crime, and that it would prevent the recurrence of scenes of riot, bloodshed and murder occurring at the meeting of the board of return judges. We have failed in the attainment of these just ends, and we now deliberately charge upon the Republican organization, in obedience to a party caucus, controlled by a "ring" of Philadelphia politicians, who have prevented these necessary reforms, and thus aided in perpetrating fraud, false counting, forgery of election returns, and riot, bloodshed and murder.

**UNPATENTED LANDS.** SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, May 6, 1871. G. B. Goodlander:

SIR:--The following Act of Assembly is furnished for the information of owners of unpatented lands: A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To an act directing the issue of liens for principal and interest due the Commonwealth for lands held by virtue of location or other office titles, approved the twentieth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the board of property shall have full and discretionary power as to the time of entering suits, and the number thereof, to be brought for the collection of liens against unpatented lands, and the Attorney General shall proceed under the seventh section of the said act to which this is a further supplement, when authorized to do so by the said board: Provided, That no interest shall be charged on patent or other fees.

JAMES H. WEBB, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Speaker of the Senate. APPROVED:--The 25th day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

**PATENTS.** The following resolutions relative to issuing patents are published for the information and guidance of owners of unpatented lands: I. The patent must issue to the actual owner of the land or party holding title under the warrant, or to the executor, trustee, or heirs and legal representatives of the person in whom title was vested at death, or to the guardians of minor children of the deceased.

II. Warrantees who remain the owners of the land warranted and surveyed to them, can obtain patents in their own names (if no caveat remains undetermined) without furnishing any brief or statement of title, upon payment of back purchase money, interest and fees.

III. Executors, trustees and guardians representing the warrantee, or his heirs, who apply for patents, should produce evidence of their appointment as such.

IV. When the land has passed out of the ownership of the original warrantee, or party who took out the office right, the applicant for patent will be required to furnish evidence of ownership.

V. The present owner of a part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of any given warrant, desiring to have a patent in his own name, can obtain it by having the county surveyor make returns of survey of such part. In making the survey, the county surveyor should, besides giving the courses and distances and quantity of acres in the particular part, indicate the whole of the original tract by dotted lines. The applicant will only be required to pay his proportion of the whole amount due on the tract, with fees. Evidence of ownership to accompany application.

VI. When an unpatented original tract has been sold and subdivided, the several purchasers may make an application for patent and statement of title, and upon payment of amount due, with patent and other fees, a patent will issue to them, the said applicants, their heirs and assigns, according to their respective rights and interests, without setting forth the particular interest of each.

VII. In cases where it is difficult to submit the evidence of title required by this office in order to obtain a patent, any one or more of the owners of an unpatented tract, through this Department, discharge the lien against said tract by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees shown to be due by the land lien docket, and the interest since accrued, and a patent can at any time afterwards issue to those entitled to it upon proof of ownership.

VIII. The accounts in the lien docket are calculated to June 1, 1868, to the amount due, as shown in its proper column, there is added the interest accruing from June 1, 1868, to the date of forwarding the docket to the prothonotary, at the rate given in the column of rate per cent. of interest, and on this sum interest is calculated at the rate of six per cent. from the date of forwarding the docket until the date of the application for patent to procure a patent. (See 2d sect. act of 20th May, 1864.)

A statement of the amount due on any particular tract or tracts, or any other information in relation thereto, will be promptly furnished, on application to this office.

Persons seeking money to the Surveyor General's office for payment of arrears on unpatented lands, and for records, etc., should send by express, or by draft, check or post office money order, payable to the order of Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor General. If transmitted by mail, at all, the letter ought, at least, to be registered at the post office from which it is sent.

All communications for this office should be addressed to: JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General, Harrisburg.

"If you do not close that window, waiter, I shall die from draught," said a lady at dinner. "And if you do close it, I shall die from the heat in this hot weather!" exclaimed a stout fat lady. Then there was a giggle among the diners at the dilemma of the waiter, when a literary gentleman present said: "My good fellow, your duty is clear; close the window and kill one lady, and open it again and kill the other." Its death anyhow.

The moral world is as much superior to the natural as the horse is to the steps that lead up to it. This solid, rock-ribbed earth beneath our feet, and the altitudes above us, around us, and beneath, screws with flaming words, are no more than the decorations of the chamber where the Father mends his household, and opens to them the thoughts of his heart.

**PROTECTION OF FOOD FISHES.** AN ACT for the protection of salmon, black bass and other food fishes newly introduced into the rivers Delaware and Susquehanna, and their tributaries, for the protection, also, of those against unlawful fishing, and to prevent the introduction of predatory fishes into trout streams, and the like.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to catch or kill, by any means or device whatsoever, any salmon, or salmo, or salar, Gristes salmoides, commonly known as black bass of the south, or southern bass, in the Delaware or the Susquehanna rivers, where said streams are under the jurisdiction of this State, or in any of their tributaries, until the first of August, A. D. 1873; Provided, nevertheless, That the accidental taking of salmon, or Gristes salmoides, commonly called black bass of the south, shall not be construed to be a violation of this act, if the same shall be immediately returned alive into said rivers and tributaries.

SECTION 2. That the fact of any person, or persons, having such salmon, salmo, salar or Gristes salmoides, commonly called black bass of the south, in their possession, in any or either of the counties bordering upon the said Delaware or Susquehanna rivers, or their tributaries, shall be accepted as prima facie evidence of their having been taken from the said rivers, or their tributaries, in violation of the provisions of the first section of this act: Provided, that such fishes planted and retained in private ponds shall be at the disposal of their owners.

SECTION 3. That nothing in this act, or in any of the sections of this act contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the same from being applied to the said streams from obtaining fishes aforesaid from the said streams for the purpose of stocking other waters within the said State.

SECTION 4. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions contained in either of the first two sections of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, pay a fine of five dollars for each and every fish so taken or had in possession, without being able to prove that they were not taken from said rivers or streams, one half of the said fine to go to the prosecutor, and the other half to the school directors of the school district in which the offense shall have been committed, or presumed to have been committed, as the case may be, in possession of school property only, and in default of the payment of said fine to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the county in which they shall have been convicted for a term of ten days. The said fines to be used for and to be covered as debts of like amount by law recoverable.

SECTION 5. The species commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, pilko, perch, jack, salmon, and by the scientific name of Stizostedion Americanum, shall hereafter not be taken in any of the streams meant to be included in this act during their spawning time; that is to say, between the first of February and the first of June in any one year, and the mode of proof of such taking, and the penalty for the same, shall be the same as provided for the case of the salmon and the black bass in this act.

SECTION 6. And the said proofs and penalties in the preceding sections of this act shall apply equally to the taking of any newly introduced and approved food fishes not previously known as inhabiting the said streams or any of their tributaries, including the Schuylkill river, for a period of three years from the date of their introduction into this State, or planting the said food fishes alive in the said waters at their own expense, or the fish commission of the State introducing or planting such food fishes at the public expense, shall have given public notice of the fact, its day and date, with reference to this act in one or more public journals of the county in which the introduction of which the planting shall have taken place, by advertisement or gratuitous notice for the length of time ordinarily deemed sufficient, and in such notice the genus and species of the fish planted shall be intelligibly described so that there can be no mistake as to its identity, its accepted scientific name or names, in the technical as well as the English language to be deemed and taken, however, as sufficient. And provided, Such planting shall be approved in writing by the commissioners of inland fisheries of the State, or in case such commission shall not exist, then by any resident judge of any of the courts of the said county.

SECTION 7. No person shall place in any fresh water stream, lake or pond, or in the waters of the owner, or in the rivers waters and estuaries in the same delinquency into them, any live or other deleterious substance with intent to injure fish, or any drug or medicated bait with intent thereby to poison or catch fish, nor place in a pond or lake stocked and inhabited by trout or black bass any live or other deleterious substance with intent to injure such trout or bass, nor place in any fresh water pond or stream stocked with brook trout any pike, pickerel, black bass or rock bass, or other piscivorous fish (salmon excepted), without the consent of the owner or owners of such lands upon which such pond or stream is situated. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to any damage he may have done, be liable to a penalty of \$100.

SECTION 8. No person shall at any time, with intent so to do, catch any speckled brook trout, or any speckled river trout, with any device save only with a hook and line, and no person shall catch any such trout, or have such trout in his or her possession, save only during the months of April, May, June and July and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of \$5 for each trout so caught or had in his possession; but this section shall not prevent any person or corporation from catching trout in water owned by them or person or persons to stock other waters in any manner or at any time.

SECTION 9. Any person or persons or company engaged in the increase of brook trout by artificial process, known as fish culture, may take from their own ponds in any way well brook trout, and the spawn of brook trout, at any time, and common carriers may transport them and dealers may sell them on condition that the packages thereof so transported are accompanied by a certificate of a justice of the peace certifying that such trout are sent by the owner or owners or agent or parties so engaged in fish culture, and such persons or company may take in any way at any time, under the permission of the owner thereof, brook trout to be kept and used as brook trout for artificial propagation only and for no other purpose.

SECTION 10. Violations of any of the provisions of this act contained, from and including the sixth section to the end thereof, may be prosecuted by any citizen of the county in which said violation shall take place, before justice of the peace or court of common pleas or quarter sessions in and for said county, and funds paid as penalties shall be equally divided between the school directors of the proper district, for school purposes only, and the complainant or informant.

SECTION 11. On any of the streams or parts of streams contemplated by this act, and the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth, to which anadromous or migratory fishes shall now have access by the non-existence of dams or by openings in dams, whether intended or not to facilitate such access, and in whatever of the reaches or spaces below or between dams such as planting of new species shall have taken place as is herein contemplated, the sheriff of the counties having jurisdiction of streams, whenever they shall discover or be informed of the existence of such contrivances for the catching of fish as are commonly known as fish baskets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush or fascine nets, or any other permanent set means of taking fish in the nature of a sieve, which are known to be wasteful and extravagant modes of fishing, and the said contrivances shall give ten days' notice in two newspapers of their respective counties that the said contrivances are known to exist, and are declared common nuisances, ordering them to be dismantled by their owners and managers so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring the fishes of the stream of whatever kind, and if, at the expiration of said ten days, they have taken place, then the said sheriff shall proceed with such force of good men of the county as may be necessary for the purpose, and destroy or dismantle the said fish baskets, kiddles, eel weirs or such other devices contemplated by this section, so that they may be no longer capable of taking or injuring fish, and he or they may employ such men as they may deem proper, the cost of the said proceedings to the said sheriff or sheriff's in the settlement of their accounts with the said sheriff, and if upon being duly informed by a reputable citizen of the county that said nuisances are in existence and require abatement, the said sheriff or sheriff shall not proceed as directed in this act, then he or they may employ such men as they may deem proper, the cost of the said 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